DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIII. ZATURDAG den 15den JANUARY, 1825. N. 2

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden. door De Weduwe WM. LEE

Den 28sten December 1824.

DE ondergeteekenden maken hiermede aan het Publiek bekend, dat zy den 15den January 1824 te zamen de Plantagie Wakaw gekocht hebbende, van dien tyd af aan onder de firma van ISAAC & MOISE PINEDO canteeren, voor zoo ver de transactien der bovengemelde Plantagie aangaan.

ISAAC & MOISE PINEDO.

UITTREKSELS UIT ENGELSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

LONDON, November 9.

Onder de geruchten welke hier zoo ter loops gegeven worden, was er een, dat op den 23sten ll. eene Spaansche expeditie, bestaande uit twee fregatten en vier transportschepen van Cadix was gezeild, bestemd naar de Golf van Mexiko. Wy verbeelden ons dat deze Spaansche vloot, zal bevonden worden te bestaan uit Fransche schepen, welke naar Brest voeren, zoodanige Fransche troepen wier tyd van dienst verstreken is en wier plaats door anderen zal vervangen worden.

Er zyn brieven uit Marseille, welke de berigten bevestigen wegens de overwinning behaald door de Grieken op de Turksche en Egyptische vloten. Deze brieven melden, dat het getal der gevangenen zoo groot was, dat elk huisgezin in Napoli di Romania [illegible] gekregen heeft."

November [illegible]

[illegible] morgen is alhier aangekomen een [illegible] van Lissabon, brengende [illegible] Derzelver inhoud is van [illegible] Men leest [illegible] ontdekt te Lissabon, onder de militairen; zoo dat het gouvernement genoodzaakt was, bevelen aftegeven ter in hechtenis neming van zekere personen die beschuldigd waren "van intriguen van den misdadigsten aard" oorspronkelyk van "revolutionaire dolhoofdigheid.

De zorgvuldige achterhoudenheid welke in acht genomen wordt door de Gazette van Lissabon, in deze zaak, zoo mede het verzwygen der namen dier personen, zou byna de verdenking regtvaardigen, dat er persoonen van aanzien in dit geval getrokken is.

De militairen in het garnisoen en de koninglyke garde van het paleis worden hoog geprezen voor hunne getrouwheid en goed gedrag, in eene order van den dag, uitgegeven van het kantoor van oorlog. Het blykt uit dit dokument, dat deze zamenzwering niet slechts van een' schrikkelyken aard was, maar dat men bevreesd was, dat zy hare takken in de provintien verspreid heeft.

Uit de Parysche dagbladen, leest men dat men te Lissabon al de officieren van een regiment heeft doen arresteren, uithoofde hunner betrekking in de voormelde zamenzwering.

De Spaansche expeditie naar Zuid Amerika kan binnen deze zes weken niet vertrekken.— Het regiment van Unie, zal volgens berigt, een van die uitmaken, welke bestemd zyn tot dezen dienst.

De Fransche troepen zullen ongetwyfeld uit Spanje vertrekken met het begin van 1825, met de uitzondering van garnisoenen voor vyf versterkte plaatsen, waaronder Cadix en Barcelona gerekend worden.

Volgens een uittreksel van eenen brief, gedagteekend Sierra Leone, den 24sten Augustus bemerkt men, "dat de oorlog ten einde is te Kaap Kust Kasteel; dat gebrek en ellende aldaar ten hoogste top gestegen zyn, zoodanig zelfs dat er menschen op straat van honger en behoefte omkomen. De huizen zyn zonder dakken, en in vele plaatsen in puinhoopen veranderd. De klimaat koorts heerscht in al derzelver woede."

November 15.

De berigten worden bevestigd, dat het voornemen van Frankryk is, om met het begin van aanstaande jaar hare troepen uit Spanje terug te roepen. Men yst wanneer men denkt aan den toestand, waarin dat ongelukkig ryk naar alle waarschynelykheid zal gedompeld worden, wanneer zy op zich zelve gelaten wierd, aangezien de koning sedert zyne herstelling op den troon, door den bystand van eene Fransche armée, geene de minste maatregels genomen heeft om zyne regering vast en duurzaam te maken.

Volgens alle berigten welke hier ontvangen zyn zal de expeditie van Spanje om Mexiko te hernemen ten spoedigste zeilen.

De overwinning van de Grieksche vloot over die der vyanden wordt in eenen brief uit Odessa bevestigd.

MENGELINGEN.

Vervolg van No 1.

In het bekende werk van den Abt de la Porte, getiteld de Nieuwe Reiziger of Beschryving van de Oude en Nieuwe Wereld, in het 12de deel, den 136sten brief vindt men eene gebeurtenis vermeld die in de zestiende eeuw op Curaçao zou zyn voorgevallen; indien dit voorval geen verdichtsel zy of wel eene daadzaak, maar elders voorgevallen, dan geeft het ons een gunstig denkbeeld van den zedelyken toestand der Indianen welke in vorige eeuwen Curaçao bewoonden: zie hier den hoofdzakelyken inhoud van dit verhaal:—

Omstreeks het midden der zestiende eeuw zeilde een Hollandsch koopvaardy schip naar de Nieuwe Wereld; (men weet dat de Hollanders reeds zeer vroeg op Amerika hebben gevaren en dat zelfs in 1523 een schip uit Zeeland dit werelddeel heeft bezocht) dit vaartuig werd op de hoogte van de boven eilanden door een orkaan overvallen die hetzelve een geruimen tyd een speeltuig van wind en baren maakte.— Na dat de storm weder gestild was bespeurde de stuurman dat het schip geheel van deszelfs koers was afgedwaald en ook dat de stroom het westelyk had afgevoerd; hy werd welhaast eene kust gewaar, die hy in het eerst voor de Vaste [illegible] die hy [illegible] zeil [illegible] geschik- [illegible] voor den [illegible] ge [illegible] hy ook binnen liep; de scheepsbevelhebber begaf zich toen met de meesten van zyn volk aan wal, doch bespeurde in het eerst geene menschen; toen hy verder in het eiland was doorgedrongen zag hy in de verte drie Indianen met vederen versierd en met pyl en boog gewapend; deze bleven hem zeer gerust afwachten en ontvingen hem met betuigingen van vriendschap, doch ongelukkiglyk verstond hy niets van hunne taal, maar zocht hunne genegenheid verder te winnen door hen eenige geschenken te doen en hun sterken drank te geven waardoor hy hun vertrouwen nog meerder won.

De Indianen van Curaçao hebben zeker hunne eigene taal gehad, die naderhand toen zy met de Spanjaarden gemeenzamer werden met Spaansche bastert woorden vermengd is en waarby in latere tyden ook eenige verdraaide Hollandsche woorden zyn gevoegd, zoo dat daar uit het zamengelapte Papiement ontstaan is: eene by uitstek armoedige taal, waaraan alle woorden van afgetrokkene denkbeelden, de lidwoorden en eenige tyden en wysen der werkwoorden ontbreken. Zekerlyk hebben de uit Afrika overgevoerde negers hun accent of tongval aan dezelve medegedeeld, waardoor zy aan het beschaafd gehoor zoo naar en wanluidend klinkt.

Onze reizigers werden vervolgens naar eene plaats geleid waar eenige hutten stonden, uit dewelke meerdere Indianen hen te gemoet kwamen die hun insgelyks blyken van vriendschap betoonden. Deze Indianen bragten hen vervolgens by een grooten steen, die aldaar met voordacht scheen geplantst te wezen; hier sloegen zy hunne handen kruiselings over hunne borsten en scheenen door hunne gebaarden te kennen te geven dat deze steen het graf was van iemand dien zy betreurden; naby dezen steen stond een klein gebouw in het midden van eenige boomen; men trad dit gebouw binnen en men bespeurde eenige letters die op een stuk hout gekrast waren in de Fransche taal welke hier op neder kwamen:

"Ik ben een Franschman, van Rennes, uit Bretagne; door een schipbreuk ben ik op deze kusten gesmeten, zonder te weten op welk eene wys, dewyl ik myn gansche bewust zyn verloren had. De wilden van dit eiland hebben my opgenomen en uitnemend wel behandeld; zy zyn zeer zachtzinnige menschen en ik heb twaalf jaren onder hen doorgebragt, zonder dat ik lust had hen te verlaten; thans gevoel ik dat myn levenseinde nadert, en wanneer eenig reiziger deze woorden moge lezen, na dat ik niet meer zal bestaan, bid dan God voor myne ziel.

"JEAN REMI PERRIN."

De Indianen toonden hem vervolgens de kleederen die deze man gedragen had, doch die in lappen aan elkander hingen als ook zyn mes en eenige stukken gelds die men in zyne zakken had gevonden.

Na eenige dagen uitgerust en de schade van het vaartuig eenigzins hersteld te hebben, vertrok de kapitein die van deze gebeurtenis aan zyn gemeenebest een getrouw berigt heeft gegeven; het bleek hierop dat het dit eiland Curaçao was met hetwelke toen de Nederlanders het eerste bekend geworden zyn.

Het is echter opmerkenswaardig dat in dit geheele verhaal niets van de Spanjaarden gemeld wordt, die toen toch bezitters van dit eiland waren en dat het voortkomt dat deze Indianen wilden waren die nog geene gemeenschap met Europeanen gehad hadden; doch deze gebeurtenis kan plaats gehad hebben op een tydstip toen er zich geene Spanjaarden op dit eiland bevonden en toen het slechts nominaal den koning van Spanje behoorde; men weet toch dat de Paus dien koning alle landen geschonken had welke tot het westelyk halfrond behoorde en dat de Spanjaarden er bezit van namen door het planten van een kruis, zonder echter deze uitgestrekte landen en talryke eilanden allen met manschappen te bezetten.

Zie hier nog eene byzonderheid wegens het stranden der vloot van d'Estreés op Aves Eiland, getrokken uit W. Dampier's reistogt, enz.

Onder de vast geraakte schepen was er een dat met vaten wyn was geladen; het waren de fynste wynen bestemd voor het gebruik der Fransche opper officieren; daar er nu op Aves eiland geen zoet water werd gevonden, was het [illegible] dat er [illegible] eene menig- [illegible] de vaten te [illegible] met drinken; zulke lekkere wyn is ook al te verleidelyk voor een mensch! Eensklaps komt er eene hooge zee opzetten, slaat het vaartuig uit een en spoelt de stukken over het rif heen; omstreeks vyftig menschen die reeds zalig door den wyn waren, werden door de baren verzwolgen.

Men vindt in verschillende werken die eene beschryving geven van het eiland Curaçao, gewag gemaakt van eene zonderlinge landplaag die in vorige tyden menig inwoner de gezondheid, ja zelfs het leven ontroofd heeft en die sedert eene halve eeuw geheel verdwenen is. De plaag welke wy bedoelen is de huidworm; zie hier eene korte beschryving derzelve en der kwalen welke zy veroorzaakte:

Deze worm die door het vleesch in het menschelyke ligchaam was gekronkeld, had gewonelyk eene lengte van twee à drie ellen en de dikte eener vioolsnaar. Het blyft nog onbeslist hoedanig dezelve in het ligchaam gekomen is het zy reeds als worm of als ei, doch men bespeurde dezelve niet eerder dan voor dat zy de huid wilde doorboren; op deze plaats ontstond dan eene ontsteking of knobbeltje dat zeer pynelyk was en welke met koorts vergezeld ging, die men de wormkoorts noemde. Geen deel van het ligchaam was voor dezelve veilig doch meestal werden de beenen door dezelve aangetast. Elke menschenklasse, blanken zoo wel als negers, het zy men al of geene voorzorgen tegen dezelve gebruikte waren in gelyke maat aan dit onheil onderhevig.

Het gewone geneesmiddel tegen deze kwaal bestond om de worm uit de huid te winden, door den kop aan een stokje te hechten zoodra zy de opperhuid doorboord had; dit moest zeer langzaam en met de grootste voorzigtigheid geschieden en dagelyks eenige keeren herhaald worden, zoo dat er somtyds wel een en veertig dagen verliepen eer deze kunstbewerking ten einde was. Indien de worm afbrak het zy door overhaastig opwinden of dat zy zelve niet mede gaf dan bleef er geen ander middel over dan met eene lancet het vleesch open te snyden en de worm stuksgewyze uit hetzelve te halen; doorkronkelde de worm nu in dit geval de edele deelen, het zy de aderen of spieren of dat zy door den buik ging dan bestond er geen hulpmiddel meer voor: zy moest in het vleesch uitrotten en de lyders werden in diermate door de pyn geprangd dat zy zich zelven soms het leven, zochten te benemen. Het gebeurde dikwyls dat terwyl eene worm de lyder uit het lyf werd gewonden, zich meerdere wormen aan andere gedeelten van het ligchaam openbaarden, waardoor de marteling en het pyn lyden der ongelukkigen tot een langen tyd werden uitgerekt.

Buiten allen twyfel is deze worm van de kust van Guinea hier overgebragt: want telkens, na de aankomst van een nieuw slavenschip, werd het getal harer offers verdubbeld. Het laatste slavenschip dat alhier aankwam was dat van Aert van de Kamer in het jaar 1778, en sedert dien tyd begon deze ramp op te houden tot dat er geen spoor meer van dezelve is overgebleven.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 14den January 1825.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekualificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 22 oncen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Broden een once minder wegen.

Op pœne als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
WM. HK. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Den 11den January 1825.

HET Collegie van Commercie en Zee Zaken op het eiland Curaçao maakt hierby bekend, dat, het overleggen van regtsgeleerde adviesen in zaken voor het Collegie aanhangig, geenzins noodzakelyk en zelfs meermalen overtollig is, doordien er daarvan dikwyls misbruik is gemaakt ten einde litigerende partyen op noodelooze kosten te brengen.

Het Collegie voornoemd,
(w. g.) J. J. BEAUJON, President.
Ter ordonnantie van hetzelve,
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gouvernements Secretary,
den 11den January 1825.

BEKENDMAKING.

HET wordt hierby bekend gemaakt, dat de persoon van G. A. van der Harst door Zyne Excellentie den Schoutbynacht en Gouverneur dezer Eilanden, aangesteld is tot Klerk by den Kamer Bewaarder van den Raad van Policie en Bode van het Collegie van Commercie en Zee Zaken.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,
W. PRINCE.

Den 14den January 1825.

PUBLIEKE INSCHRYVING.

INGEVOLGE autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie den Schoutbynacht Gouverneur van Curaçao en Onderhoorige Eilanden, &c. &c. &c.

Zal de Boekhouder en Eerste Commis, waarnemende de werkzaamheden van het Ambt van Raad Contrarolleur der Financien, aan den minst biedende aanbesteden de leverancie van de volgende benoodigdheden, als:

Voor een Jaar het benoodigde Versch Water ten behoeve van het Militaire Garnisoen en Hospitaal; en Fourage voor twee Ezels ten dienste van het Fort Nassau.

Mitsgaders nog, maandelyks ten behoeve der Lands Slaven, Tien Duizend Kannen Mais min of meer, aanvang nemende met Primo Maart en eindigende met Ultimo February 1826, toe Vyf en Twintig Honderd Ellen Koletten te leveren gedurende den tyd van een Jaar.

Kunnende de daarin gedinghebbenden zich vooraf ten Kantore van den Raad Controrolleur der Financien vervoegen, ter bekoming van informatie.

Zullende de gegadingden zich uiterlyk op aanstaanden Dingsdag den 18den dezer ten voormelde Kantore met geslotene billetten addresseren en daarna terzelver plaatse het antwoord bekomen.

De Boekhouder en Eerste Commis, voormeld,
J. PH. BOSCH.

Den 14den January 1825.

PUBLIEKE INSCHRYVING.

INGEVOLGE autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie den Schoutbynacht P. R. Cantz'laar, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige eilanden, &c. &c. &c.

Zal de Boekhouder en 1ste Commis waarnemende de werksaamheden van het ambt van Raad Contr. der Financien met den meest biedende Contracteren wegens den verkoop van al het aanwezig gekapte en nog te kappen Verwhout op het Eiland Bonaire sedert primo January tot en met ultimo Juny dezes Jaars.

Zullende de gegadingden voor en al eer zy zich met beslooten Billetten addresseren, welke uiterlyk tot op Dingsdag den 25sten dezer zullen worden aangenomen, aangaande de Conditien van Verkoop ten Kantore van den Raad Contr. der Financien behooren te informeren.

De Boekhouder en 1ste Commis voormeld,
J PH. BOSCH.

HUWELYKS BEKENDMAKING.

HEDEN zyn de geboden aangeteekend van P. PLETSZ en W. L GRAVAL Zy verzoeken mits deze aan al hunne Bloedverwanten, Vrienden en Bekenden hiervan kennis te nemen, en maken hun allen bekend, dat zy voornemens zyn, op den 26sten dezer hun huwelyk te laten voltrekken; en bevelen zich aan in hunne geëerde vriendschap.

Curaçao den 14den January 1825.

Voor de Curaçaosche Courant.

OP DEN DOOD VAN EENEN OUDEN LEUGENAAR, PEDRASTO GENAAMD.

Indien het liegen als een deugd was aan te merken,
En ons in 't reizen naar den Hemel kon versterken;
Als 't liegen stond gelyk aan een gesneden beeld,
Dat door zyn fraai postuur onze oogen vleidt en streeldt,
Als men door leugentaal het Hemelryk kon winnen,
Dan sloop Pedrasto's ziel daar ongetwyfeld binnen.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

10.	golet	Overste van Scholten, Reed,	St. Thomas, laatst van Pto. Cabello
	——	Neptunus, Evertsz,	Aruba
11.	schip	Active, Bonsie,	Puerto Cabello
12.	golet	Gysbertha, Debrot,	Bonaire
13.	——	Rambler, Hubber,	Middletown
14.	brik	Sarah Ann, Mollre,	Philadelphia

UITGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

8.	bark	Twee Vrienden, Boekbout,	Aruba
	golet	Florentina, DacostaGomez,	LaGuayra
10.	——	Aurora, Baker, jr.	Baltimore
12.	——	Overste van Scholten, Reed,	St. Thomas
	——	Drie Zusters, Peron,	Cuba
	——	Dejalo, Servo,	Rio de la Hacha
	——	Dos Amigos, Angolus,	Coro
	——	Anita, Fyns,	dito
13.	——	Two Rachels, Renoe,	Puerto Cabello
	brik	Twee Zusters, Dejongh,	Bonaire
	golet	Neptunus, Evertsz,	Aruba
	——	Florida, Carnly,	North Carolina
	brik	Rebecca & Sally, Grovis,	New York

Op verleden Zaturdag morgen is van deze haven naar Suriname vertrokken, Z M.'s brik de Merkuur, gekommandeerd door den kapitein luit. Muller.

Op denzelfden namiddag is Z. M.'s brik de Kemphaan, gekommandeerd door den kapitein luit. Van Rÿn, vertrokken op eenen kruistogt, en op verleden Dingsdag morgen weder binnen deze haven aangekomen.

Met Z. M.'s brik de Merkuur zÿn vertrokken naar Suriname, de Weled. Heer Theod. Jutting en de Weled. Gestr. Heer Samuel De Veer, Chirurgÿn der 2de klasse, geplaatst bÿ het Garnisoen aldaar.

Wÿ hebben met de aankomst der vaartuigen sedert onze laatste, Glasgow nieuwspapieren ontvangen, loopende tot den 15den November ll. en Colombiaansche tot den 29sten December. Onze Lezers zullen in dit nummer zoodanige uittreksels van deze nieuwspapieren vinden, welke wÿ geoordeeld hebben de belangrÿkste te zÿn.

Wÿ bemerken uit de Colombiaansche nieuwspapieren de aankomst te Caracas van generaal Paez. De tegenwoordigheid van dezen generaal in die stad is vereischt geworden om order te stellen in zekere kleine stad of dorp met name Petare, in wier omstreken eenige weggeloopene slaven en vagebonds zamen gerot hebben, om gemelde dorp te overweldigen ten einde zich meester te maken van 300 geweren welke aldaar waren. Zÿ zÿn verslagen geworden door eene wacht gekommandeerd door een sergeant. Verscheidene dier negers zÿn opgevat geworden. Aan deze misleide ellendelingen heeft het Colombiaansche gouvernement veel toegevenheid betoond, in aanmerking nemende hunne onkunde en ligtgeloovigheid; slechts vÿf er van, hebben hunne misdaad met den dood geboet, daar het aan het gouvernement is gebleken dat zÿ in deze plot de hoofdrol gespeeld hebben.

Generaal *Paez* heeft onverwÿld na zÿne aankomst te Caracas de behoorlyke maatregels genomen, waardoor de order hersteld werd

Het zal hier uit blÿken, dat dit verhaal eenigzins overeenkomt, met de berigten welke hier sedert eenige weken geleden in omloop waren; met dit onderscheid echter, dat men zich misgist had, in het getal der krÿgsgevangenen, hetwelke zeker met dat der geweren hierin gemeld is verward, want slechts weinige negers zÿn opgevat geworden.

Uittreksel van eenen brief, gedagteekend St. Thomas, den 2den January 1825.

" By de aankomst van een vaartuig in 45 dagen reize van Glasgow, zyn er berigten alhier ontvangen, dat de Algerynen oorlog tegen Nederlanden en Spanje verklaard hebben; dat Spanje in eenen ellendigen toestand is; dat de Fransche troepen thans slechts de versterkte plaatsen aldaar bezetten; en dat Ferdinand Madrid verlaten en zyne residentie in eene der vestingen genomen heeft, waar zyne eigene garde de wacht houdt en niet de Franschen."

UIT EL COLOMBIANO.

Caracas, 22sten December.

Generaal Bolivar heeft ten ander male zyne republikeinsche deugd in hare eigenlandige schoonheid aan den dag gelegd. Hy heeft verzocht aan de wetgevende magt van Colombia, om toegestaan te worden de republiek vry van onkosten te dienen en zyne inkomsten van 30,000 patienjes s'jaars aan de publieke behoefte te besteden. Dit voorstel werd verwezen aan de vertegenwoordigende magt en aan den Senaat.

Hy heeft tevens eene andere trek van grootmoedigheid getoond, welke voor altoos zyn karakter zal verheffen in de achting van allen, die op waarde weten te stellen, de ware grootheid van ziel.

Zoo dra deze buitengewone en deugdzame man vernomen had, dat zyne voormalige militaire tegenstander generaal Morillo, verpligt was Spanje te verlaten, noodigde hy hem uit, om zich in Colombia nedertezetten, hem aanbiedende de middelen om aldaar ruim als een partikulier persoon te kunnen bestaan.

VERDERE UITTREKSELS UIT ENGELSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

GRIEKENLAND.

Portsmouth, 6den Nov.—Op Donderdag is Z. M.'s bark Despatch, van 18 stukken geschut, kapt. Scott, van Smyrna, Zanthe, Napels en Gibraltar, met depechen alhier aangekomen. De berigten worden ten volle bevestigd, dat de Grieken gedurende de laatste Zomer zeer vele voordeelen behaald hebben, waardoor zy hunne onafhankelykheid als zeker kunnen aanmerken. Het volgende is een uittreksel van eenen brief welke wy ontvangen hebben:

Motherbank, 5den Nov.—Men heeft veel gebruik gemaakt van de Despatch in de Archipel. De Grieken hebben gelukkiglyk het bedrag der lening, welke voor hun gedaan is, ontvangen; zy waren in staat gesteld in Juny den krygstogt te beginnen en hebben byna sedert dien tyd altyd en in alles gelukkig geslaagd. De kapt. Pacha had besloten om het eiland Samos aantevallen met de Turksche vloot; tot dat einde scheepte hy over een groot getal troepen op transportschepen, en vergaderde eene vry groote krygsmagt aan de oevers van het vaste land, ten zuiden van Smirna, regt tegen over Samos. De moedige Grieksche admiraal Canaris, altyd waakzaam, viel hen aan met zyne brandschepen, vóór dat zy het eiland konden bereiken; maar niet in staat zynde hen met zyne grootere schepen aantedoen, slaagde hy echter in het verbranden van een zestiger (twee deks) een fregat en eene brik, en het schip van kapt. Pacha ontkwam naauwelyks om in hetzelfde lot te deelen. De Grieksche vloot kwam terstond tusschen de Turksche transportschepen in, vernielde een vyftig tal derzelve, voornamelyk door hen te overzeilen, zoo dat er omtrent 8000 barbaren verzoopen zyn, aangezien er geen kwartier verleend werd. Het overschot der Turksche armee die aan de wal gekampeerd waren, werden op het hooren van het lot hetwelke de expeditie ten deel gevallen was, moedeloos, raakten in wanorde en keerden ten laatste naar hunne woningen terug, nemende met zich mede hunne wapens waarmede zy vele ongeregelheden aan de weerlooze inwoners pleegden. De kapt Pacha vertrok na deze neerlaag naar het eiland van Stantio, om de Egyptische vloot te gemoet te gaan; die van Rhodes kwam. De Grieksche vloot, schoon kleinder in magt, volgde hen van naby en viel de beide vloten aan, nam een fregat en vyf en twintig transportschepen.

Onderscheidene berigten ontvangen op den 18den Sept. te Zante, by de aankomst van Sir F. Stoven, melden dat in een tweede gevecht, vier fregatten der Turken meer zyn vernield geworden. Men zegt " dat er geen enkeld Engelsch schip zich bevond onder de Egyptische transportschepen; maar wel eenige van Malta, edoch een aantal onder Oostenrykesche vlag."

Terwyl de Grieken zoo voorspoedig waren ter zee, hebben zy geen minder voortgang gemaakt te land. Geen beslissende aanval is gedaan behalve op Athenen, Goorah voerde aldaar bevel en behield zyne positie dapperlyk, Odysseus (gemeenlyk de Grieksche Ulysses genaamd.) had het bevel over de troepen die vooruit getrokken waren; hy versloeg de Musselmannen te Marathon en Salona.

De Turksche vloot zoodanig vernield en gedwarsboomd zynde in al hare ondernemingen, bevindt zich nu ten anker aan de kust van Klein Azie.

Een gedeelte van het Jonische eskader vertrok met Sir Frederik Adam, om by de Grieksche gezaghebbende te Cerigo te remonstreeren, wegens eenige proclamatie welke zy uitgegeven hebben om, naar het schynt, slechts onze schepen bevreesd te maken, en met geen de minste oogmerk, om tegen de Britsche vlag vyandelyk te handelen. Sir Frederik slaagde ten volle in zyne missie en keerde te Korfu terug.

Een Fransch eskader is op den 21sten October door de Straat van Gibralter gezeild, komende van Toulon, bestemd naar Cadix en Brest.

Uittreksel van eenen brief, gedagteekend Bayonne, 30sten Oct. 1824:—" Al de berigten uit Spanje komen overeen met te melden, dat dit ongelukkige land in eenen jammerlyken staat is. Te Madrid worden er alle dagen moorden gepleegd. Personen die in zake van gevoelen en grondbeginzelen aangeklaagd worden, ondergaan eene soort van bespottelyke teregtstelling, worden onverwyld schuldig verklaard en geexecuteerd. De publieke wegen zyn niet veilig voor de roovers. Te Fuente del Rey had een ernstig gevecht plaats tusschen de konstitutionelen en de koninglyke party; en er waren omtrent 69 personen in dooden en gekwetsten. Toen de gouverneur van Pampelona hiervan verwittigd werd, zond hy 200 Fransche troepen om dat oproer te stillen; vele personen zyn gearresteerd en verbeiden thans hunne teregtstelling.

By arrivals since our last, we received Glasgow papers to the 15th November last, and Colombian papers to the 29th December. Our Readers will find in our subsequent columns such extracts of their items which we thought most interesting.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Thomas, 2d inst.

"By an arrival in 45 days from Glasgow, accounts have been received here of the Algerine having declared war against Netherlands and Spain. Spain, it is said, is in a dismal situation; the French now only occupy the fortified places; Ferdinand has left Madrid and took his residence in one of the fortifications, where he is guarded by his own guard and not by the French."

FROM EL COLOMBIANO.

Caracas, Dec. 22.

It seems that the lawless depredators, consisting of run away slaves and other vagabonds, who lately made an attack on the village of Petare, in order to possess themselves of 300 muskets, and who were repulsed by a sergeant's guard that happened to be in the village, have been since made prisoners by other parties sent in pursuit. To these misguided wretches generally, the government has exercised a leniency commensurate with their ignorance and credulity: but five who seem to have been offenders of a deeper die, and who were stained with the crimes of these miserable instruments as well as with their own, have paid the penalty of both, with their lives. Such men are never wanting in states, to inflame the passions of the idle and dissolute, and the more forbearing the government that cherishes them, the more they abound.

Beyond these criminals, we have not been able to learn, that any party feeling was involved in this occurrence. Men like those of whom we treat, have interests and passions, but no principles—and it is satisfactory to think that if any such did secretly animate their ringleaders, they dared not avow them even to their dupes, preferring the surer and better appreciated bait of plunder, and a lawless life. The various depositions that have been taken prove thus much, and the sudden appearance of the freebooter Cisneros in the neighbourhood of Petare, immediately after the affair, evinces that he was seeking recruits of robbers and outlaws.—Touching this latter worthy, we find to our grief, that he was not killed in the late dispersion and slaughter of his gang by lieut. Jose Salcedo, and a party of the Apure. He fled with the remnant of his followers, after abandoning their arms and staves. We recommend silver, rather than lead, for his destruction.

Letters, from Pernambuco state that the imperial army took possession of three of the southern part of that city, including the palace, on the 12th of September.

The governor escaped on board the English sloop of war Brazen, from thence on board the frigate Tweed, and sailed for England. On the 16th the imperial party, with the assistance of the sailors from com. Jewett's squadron, succeeded in carrying the northern part, called the Recife. A few days after, lord Cochrane arrived from Bahia unwell.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, to the editor of the North American paper the Post, dated the 29th ult. states that the utmost consternation prevailed in Hayti, in consequence of an apprehension that war with France was inevitable. "Every face here (says the writer) almost bespeaks despair.—Times are so precarious that vessels do not venture to come here, and there is a great suspension of business, which a few months ago was flourishing. All the merchants are endeavouring to send their property away as fast as possible, having fears that the president will lay an embargo on all that are in port."

The following letter, dated Valparaiso, Aug. 14, has been received at Boston by the Globe.

Com. Hull and the English senior officer, have agreed to the blockade of Callao, as being efficient. It is general from 2. N. of Lima, to 22½. S. lat. the line of Chili. The Colombian and Peruvian navy are engaged in it, and the Chilian squadron are fitting to go to their aid. Our commerce is in jeopardy, at least those who attempt a breach.

The royalist privateers have been successful. There are only two or three of them.—They have orders to capture vessels of all nations that approach within six leagues of the coast.

We present our readers this day with the most savage and bloody proclamation of the Spanish minister of police.—We cannot do better than introduce it to their notice, with the following observations from the *Morning Chronicle of London*. For ourselves we do not know which to admire most—its ferocity, or ludicrous bombast.

"In another column will be found the most atrocious document, perhaps, which ever was penned, transmitted to us from Madrid, with some others, which we shall publish, to morrow. In this document, the sanguinary monster at the head of the Spanish police, in the name of the Religion of Christ, and for the sake of that religion and the throne, issues orders to all those employed under him to exterminate all who ever declared themselves for the constitution of the Cortes. "By their extermination alone," he says, "can the public tranquillity be secured." He allows the undertaking is difficult, as they are protected in Masonic caverns, towers, huts, &c. "*but let all our works show that this is really the object of all our efforts*, (mas persuadan a todos nuestras obras que es esto realmente á lo que nuestros esfuerzos aspiran), that zeal for religion and the king devour our hearts!!"

To comment on such a document would be an insult to our readers. There is nothing in the history of the French revolution that at all approaches to this cool order to exterminate not a few individuals,—not the inhabitants of a particular town or district,—but a division of the whole people, so large that it required the aid of a foreign army to deprive it of the ascendancy, which, without the presence of a foreign army, it would regain, in all probability, to morrow."

December 29.

PERU.

The intendent and commander in chief of Guayaquil states in a communication of the 29th of September, that on the day preceding, a vessel had arrived from Guanchaco, after a passage of six days, with intelligence that prior to sailing, a courier extraordinary had arrived from the liberating army, with intelligence of a victory gained by the liberator near the river Apurimac; the result of which had left Canterac with no more than sixteen hundred men.

The Spanish line of battle ship Asia, and the brig Achilles, entered Callao on the 12th of September, after having declined an action offered to them by the intrepid vice admiral Guise. The city of Lima was abandoned by the Spaniards on the 16th of August.

The supreme director of Chile issued a decree on the 31st of July, ordering all vessels of the Chilian squadron to be placed at the command of the liberator of Colombia, under the orders of vice admiral Don Manuel Blanco; that all corps of the army should likewise be held in readiness to assist the liberator, according to the exigencies of the campaign; and that the regiment of mounted rifles should proceed immediately to his excellency's head quarters.

MEXICO.

We learn by Mexican papers to the 28th of October that gen. Guadalupe Victoria has been elected president of the United Mexican States, and gen. Nicholas Bravo vice president. The province of Chiapa has joined those states, and the province of Soconusco adheres to the U. S. of Central America.

The greatest joy prevailed in the capital, on account of the induction of the president and vice president to their offices, and the adoption of the constitution, which is formed after the model of that of North America. A committee appointed for the purpose, reported in favour of placing the seat of the federal government in the city of Mexico; but the inhabitants of that province have protested against it.

Small parties of mounted robbers infest the neighbourhood of Mexico.

The government are to send an escort every two months, from Mexico to Alvarado and Vera Cruz, to secure the transportation of specie. On particular occasions convoys are to be sent at irregular times.

MADRID.

Oct. 4.—I will not say that we have arrived near to a crisis, but we have reached that point when, if I may so express it, more government is not possible. The government dispose of a force of 5 or 6000 armed men; but wherever a sufficient body of these are assembled, all kinds of oppression bear upon the remaining partisans of the former system, that is upon the military, who are too poor to expatriate themselves, for almost all who were able to go to foreign countries have left Spain. Those who are now ordered to quit their homes, reply, "come and tear us away;" those who are ordered to surrender their arms, say, "let them come and take them." Nobody pays contributions—some because they have not the means, others because they think they have before given sufficient proofs of devotion to be excused from supporting the state. Thus the treasury is reduced to the products of the Octroi of Madrid and the custom houses. Orders have therefore been given to punish malconduct in the custom house officers. The expence of the king's household are defrayed by the Octroi of Madrid; and the others are devoted to supply the most pressing demands.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Among the many wild rumours in circulation this morning, was one, that on the 23d ult. a Spanish expedition of two frigates and four transports sailed from Cadiz for the Gulf of Mexico. We imagine that this Spanish fleet will be found to have consisted of French ships, conveying to Brest such of the French troops whose term of service has expired, and who will be replaced by others from different parts of the country.—*Globe and Traveller.*

There are letters in town from Marseilles, which confirm the accounts of the recent defeats of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, and which state that the number of prisoners was so considerable, that every family in Napoli di Romania has now a Turkish slave.

A strong sensation was created in the city this afternoon, by a report that the long talked of expedition preparing at Cadiz, had actually sailed for South America. The trans-atlantic securities, which had remained extremely firm in the early part of the day, fell nearly 1½ per cent. The rumour appears to have arisen from a letter received by a most respectable mercantile house in constant correspondence with Spain, dated Cadiz, 23d ult. In this communication it is stated that two Spanish frigates and four corvettes did actually sail from that port on the preceding day, their destination unknown; but it was believed that they were to proceed to Ferrol, where they were to join other ships and take on board 4000 troops. Some credit was attached to this statement, from the respectability of the individuals by whom it was obtained; but it is somewhat singular that none of the other letters received by the Lady Wellington packet from the Mediterranean should make mention of so important a subject. The advices from Gibraltar, which are to the 24th ult., mention, that much inconvenience had been experienced by the merchants there, by the ill temper displayed by the Spanish Commander-in-Chief, who had thought proper entirely to suspend the communication between the British fortress and the Spanish territory. A long correspondence had taken place between this officer and the Earl of Chatham, which had terminated in a most unsatisfactory manner—so much so, that the intercourse is not likely to be again opened until the removal of the Spanish general into the interior.

November 12.

A Lisbon mail arrived this morning, bringing Gazettes to the 31st ult. Their contents are of some importance. We find that on the 25th ult. a treasonable plot was discovered at Lisbon, among the military, in consequence of which the government deemed it necessary to order the arrest of certain individuals charged with "intrigues of the most criminal nature," originating in "revolutionary frenzy."

The cautious reserve used by the Lisbon Gazette, in reference to this business, and its careful abstinence from mentioning any of the accused by name, would almost justify a suspicion that persons of some note are implicated in the discovery which has taken place.

The military in the garrison, and the royal guard of the palace, are warmly praised in an order of the day issued from the war office on the following day, for their fidelity and good conduct. It is evident from this document, that the conspiracy was not only of a formidable character, but that some apprehensions were entertained of its having ramifications in the province.

We have received this morning the Paris Journals of Tuesday, and the Etoile of Wednesday. The conspiracy at Lisbon, of which we have given the particulars above, is noticed; and it is stated that all the officers of the regiment were arrested.

The intended Spanish expedition to South America, according to the Etoile, cannot sail these six weeks. The Union Regiment is mentioned as one of those which are destined for that service.

The French troops are certainly to be withdrawn from Spain on the commencement of the ensuing year, except garrison for five places of strength; among which are Cadiz and Barcelona. If the French government journals reflect fairly the feelings of ministers upon this matter, the fate of Ferdinand is regarded by his kinsman's advisers with the most insulting indifference. The Etoile has a long *thesis* to prove that all the object for which the French government undertook the enterprise against Spain have been accomplishment may be understood from the means of safety which, according to the royalist Editor, have been provided for the king, and the resources which the same writer points to meet the expenses of government. The wretched monarch is referred for the security from danger to the *vivas* of the mob, and for the supply of the Exchequer to—South America. The pledges of loyalty and prospects of affluence suggested are of equal value.

With all the world beside, no doubt, Ferdinand is a just object of ridicule; but is is cruel and unjust in those who flattered his follies up to their highest extravagance to treat him with mockery on the eve of the awful crisis which is now preparing for him.—*Packet.*

Extract of a letter dated Sierra Leone, 24th August, and received in Glasgow on Saturday, from a young gentleman who had recently arrived there from Cape Coast:—

"The war is at an end; and at Cape Coast there is nothing but squalid want and misery. Several have been seen lying in the streets faint and dead from starvation; and I have myself seen poor wretches lying with the skin almost cut by the bones, and unable to rise from disease and want. The houses are unroofed, and the whole place, in fact, in a state of ruins.—The castle is in a sickly state. Of eleven young officers who came out lately, seven are either dead or ill of fever. They were fine young men; but when once the inveterate form of the country fever lays hold on a man, there is no hope of recovery. The marked symptom in it is the patient saying "I have no uneasiness—I am quite well;" and this, I have been told, till within a few hours of death, when insensibility comes on. I do not consider it contagious, except, under particular circumstances, such as accumulation of bad air, which I always avoid by full ventilation, &c. I never sleep on shore."

FROM AN AMERICAN PAPER.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1824.

This day at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives :

The view which I have now to present to you of our affairs, foreign and domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations which have been entertained of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid beyond example; if to the states which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength, by a native population, in every quarter; a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bonds of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems, might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming thereby a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the National and State governments; governments which rest, exclusively, on the sovereignty of the people' and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the government. Our agriculture commerce, manufactures, and navigation, flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorized by existing appropriations, to maturity; and due progress is made in the augmentation of the navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In adverting to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them, during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favourable to success; and others are still in negociation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation, to the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this government to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce, with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each, in a spirit of candour and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated, by the seventh article of the convention of navigation and commerce, which was concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and France, that the said convention should continue in force for two years from the first of October of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event, it should cease to operate at the end of 6 months from such declaration; and no such intention having been announced, the convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained and still remains in full force. At the time when that convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claims to indemnity for spoliations which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty The object has been duly attended to since, by the executive, but as yet it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favourable opportunity will present itself for opening a negociation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present king of France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last session of Congress.

With Great Britain, our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the convention of 1815, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe, and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty for the term of ten years, from the 20th of October, 1818, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty, or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties, in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested, on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies, likewise on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped that the British government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.

The commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the United States, and those of Great Britain, specified in the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision; and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary, by amicable negotiation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article, has been established, by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the seventh, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has as yet been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure, by joint co operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negociation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government, on the principle that as the right of search was a right of war, of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, founded on an act of Congress, to propose to the British government an expedient, which should be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question of search, or other question, between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade, in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects in those of other powers, with whom, it was hoped, that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A convention to this effect was concluded and signed in London, on the thirteenth day of March 1824, and plenipotentiaries duly authorised by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The differences between the parties still remaining, have been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the House of Representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject. I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention until the definitive sentiments of Congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negociation, are, with that intent, submitted to your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity, by treaty; and with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic cities, the dukedoms of Oldenburg and Sardinia, by internal regulations on both sides, founded on mutual agreement, between the respective governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France, of the 6th February, 1773, and by a formal commission which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negociating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negociated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations to establish our commercial relations with them, on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of Congress, and all the negociations of the executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions, in relation to the north west coast of this continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburgh, on the day of last, by the minister plenipotentiary of the U. States, and the plenipotentiaries of the imperial government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the senate for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negociation was invited and conducted, on the part of the emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the governments of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers, by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the senate, adopted at their last session, called for information, as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition on the part of the United States, of the independent South American governments The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A charge d'affaires has been received from the independent government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had some years since been proclaimed, by the sovereign of Portugal himself an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an imperial title, at the head of which is placed the prince in whom the regency had been vested, by the king at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect, that by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will ere long be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American states, our relations are of a friendly character. We have ministers plenipotentiary residing with the Republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received ministers, of the same rank, from Colombia, Guatimalia, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico. Our commercial relations, with all those states, are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the Republic of Colombia, a treaty of commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty, would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our minister there, and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown, by the government of that republic. An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained, by our consular agent residing there, the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the senate.

The attention of the government has been drawn with great solicitude to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext by each that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and on just principles, which should be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles, involved in such wars, might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Proposition, having this object in view, have been made to the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollected, that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, with whom then reigning government our vessels were seized in port, as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter that our vessels were likewise seized by the governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed, and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed nearest home. With this all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honourable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove, from our relations, any just cause of discontent on our side.

(To be continued)